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SNELL
ON
COMPANY DRILL

49. 1614.





COMPANY AND BATTALION DRILL,

EXPLAINED IN DETAIL, ACCORDING TO

THE SYSTEM OF THE FIELD EXERCISE, AND EVOLUTIONS
OF THE ARMY;

TOGETHER WITH

Guard Mounting and Relief of Sentries:

FOR THE USE AND INSTRUCTION OF THE

HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

BY THEIR ASSISTANT ADJUTANT,

WILLIAM HENRY SNELL,

Formerly of the Bombay Army.

IN TWO PARTS.

Part I.—COMPANY DRILL, and GUARD MOUNTING.



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TO
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE PRINCE ALBERT, K.G., K.T.,
५c. ५c. ५c.

Captain General and Colonel of the Honorable Artillery Company.

SIR,

THE desire manifested by Your Royal Highness, since assuming command of the Honorable Artillery Company, to promote its discipline and efficiency, induced me, in the humble hope of forwarding that desire, to write the following pages.

Sensible of the honor of their having so far met Your Royal Highness's approval as to have obtained for me permission to dedicate them to Your Royal Highness, and trusting they may be found to promote the desired advancement,

I am, SIR,

With the most profound respect,

Your Royal Highness's

Very humble and most faithful Servant,

W. H. SNELL,

Assistant Adjutant, H.A.C.

PREFACE.

THE object of these pages, which form the first part of a work more particularly addressed to the Honorable Artillery Company, is to shew the place of each person in every manœuvre, and thus present a perfect and harmonious system of instruction, which shall be of service, not only to the instructor, but to the recruit.

Several works similar in design have already appeared. The author, therefore, does not claim attention on the score of originality, but on the fact that no pains have been spared to elucidate obscurity, and remove every obstacle to the perfect comprehension of the instructions conveyed, and the rules laid down in it.

The Field Exercise is the basis of the work, and the text of that book has been preserved as far as possible. The best military authors have also been consulted, and every regard had to the correctness of the most minute details.

It is hoped that a feeling of pride and responsibility will stimulate officers to study, while the men must not forget that on the individual correctness of each depends the perfection of the whole. To both, this book is offered as an assistant to their studies, and their acceptance and use of it will most amply reward the author for long hours of labour, and many pleasures sacrificed.

In the full confidence that Members of the Honorable Artillery Company will receive it as a not unwelcome witness of the author's zeal in behalf of the Regiment, and in the hope that its readers may find the advantages he designed should accrue from the study of it, he takes his leave, reminding them that diligent research into the theory of manœuvres must accompany their practical lessons, if they desire to be not only mechanically, but scientifically, efficient, and to make the Honorable Artillery Company rank in merit as well as in name with the Regiments of the British Army.

COMPANY DRILL.

FORM I.

Inspection of a Company with Arms.

Company—

Attention.

Fix Bayonets.

Shoulder Arms.

Double Distance—Rear Rank take Open Order—March.
Slope Arms or Port Arms.

It is necessary to examine the arms sometimes at the “SLOPE” as well as at the “PORT,” for the purpose of seeing not only that the nipples are free from rust, but that the locks are clean, and that the springs work well.

If the arms are sloped, the officer, passing down the ranks, tries the springs himself, and afterwards orders

Carry Arms.

If the examination is at the “port,” the commands are—

Port Arms.

Half-cock Arms.

And when the examination is over—

Ease Springs.

Shoulder Arms.

And then, whether the arms have been “ported” or “sloped”—

Order Arms.

Examine Arms.

The men face to the right, bring the firelocks between the feet with the slings towards them, and holding the

firelocks with the left hands at the full extent of the arm, draw ramrods and drop them into the barrels. The right hands are then brought to the side, and the men stand steady until the officer is about two files off, when each one successively springs his ramrod, to shew his piece is unloaded. He then draws the ramrod out, and places it on the top brass, nine inches of it in front of the nose-cap, and the forefinger extended along the ramrod, and one inch in rear of the nose-cap, the elbow square with the shoulder. After the examination the officer orders—

Return Ramrods.

When they are returned, the men front up, taking time by the right, and the officer proceeds to examine the clothing and accoutrements. He then orders—

Unfix Bayonets.

Rear Rank take Close Order—March.

Stand at Ease.

FORM II.

Proof of a Company.

Company—

Attention.

Number.

The men tell off in consecutive numbers from right to left, and as soon as the fifth file has cried "Five," the right-hand man begins again, and the men tell off in "Threes" without any further command. In telling off by "Threes" the third file from the left will always be No. 1, in order that the left section of threes may be complete. If there are one or two files over, they will be placed on the right of the left section of threes. Should there be a blank file, that is one man more in the front rank than in the rear rank, it is always the fourth file from the left that remains uncovered.

When the company has told off consecutively and by threes, the officer in command being careful to place the most intelligent men as pivots, will divide it into sections and subdivisions, thus:—

If there are 16 files,	4	8	12	16	} Left-hand men of sections ;
If 17 files,	5	9	13	17	
If 18 files,	5	9	13	18	
If 19 files,	5	10	14	19	

so that if the number of men be even they are equally divided in the four sections.

If there be one file over, it goes with the first section.

If two files over, one goes with the first, the other with the fourth section; thus equalizing the subdivisions, and making their flank sections strongest.

If three files over, one goes with the first, another with the fourth, and the third with the second section; so that the right subdivision may be the stronger when both subdivisions cannot be made alike.

Right Files (the odd numbers in telling off consecutively, 1, 3, 5, &c.)—Stand at Ease.

Left Files (the even numbers in telling off consecutively, 2, 4, 6, &c.)—Stand at Ease.

Right of Threes (No. 1)—Attention.

Left of Threes (No. 3)—Attention.

Centre of Threes (No. 2)—Attention.

Right Subdivision—Stand at Ease.

Left Subdivision—Stand at Ease.

Right Sections—Attention.

Left Sections—Attention.

Form Four Deep—March—Front.

Right Form Four Deep—March—Front.

Left Form Four Deep—March—Front.

Rear Form Four Deep—March—Front.

Quick Time—Mark Time.

Threes Right Shoulders Forward—Re-form Company.

Threes Left Shoulders Forward—Re-form Company.

Sections of threes should wheel up and wheel back "Square" in three paces.

Sections Right—Re-form Company.

Sections Left—Re-form Company.

They only wheel up and back two paces.

Subdivisions Right—Re-form Company.

Subdivisions Left—Re-form Company.

They also wheel up and wheel back two paces only.

Sections Outward—Re-form Company.

The first and second sections bring left shoulders forward—the third and fourth sections right shoulders forward, and all wheel up "Square."

Halt—Stand at Ease.

The company may also be faced about and sections of threes—sections and subdivisions proved while facing to the rear. The officer in command may also prove the company by ordering the different parts of it to "SHOULDER," "PORT," "RECOVER," &c., instead of as laid down above.

ON WORDS OF COMMAND.

BEFORE stating how manœuvres are to be performed, it will it not be superfluous to inform officers how commands are to be given; as it is impossible for the most attentive and disciplined soldiers to work well and with precision when the tone in which they receive an order is faltering and hurried, or the order itself is given too soon, too late, or on the wrong feet.

Orders to wheel should be commenced so far short of the wheeling point as may be necessary to finish them as the division reaches that point. If this be not attended to, some men of the division will very likely commence the wheel before the order is given, and thus the dressing will be lost—or the division will wait for the word, and thus will occur as great an increase of distance between it and the division in front as there will be loss of distance between it and the division which follows.

Orders to turn should be commenced and (with a pause of one pace between) finished as the feet on that side to which the turning is to be made come on the ground; viz., on the right feet when turning to the right or right about, and on the left feet when turning to the left or left about.

Orders, while on the march, to slope or carry arms, should be commenced and (with a pause of one pace between) finished on the right feet, so that the firelocks may be sloped or carried as the left feet come to the front.

The order also to take up the march, when divisions do so in succession, should be commenced and (with a pause of one pace between) finished as the right feet of the preceding division come on the ground. Then the division receiving the command will step off with the left feet as the men of the division in front advance their left feet.

Finally, it must be remembered that all commands are to be given in a loud and distinct tone of voice, and all executive commands sharply and quick, so as to ensure immediate and simultaneous obedience. Officers may be sure that a departure from these rules must cause irregularity and confusion, while a strict compliance with them will greatly tend to, if it will not ensure, a perfect and uniform execution.

OF THE COMPANY.

FORMATION OF THE COMPANY.

THE recruit having been thoroughly grounded in all the elementary principles and practice of drill, is to be instructed in the movements of the company, as a more immediate preparation for his joining the battalion. For this purpose about 16 or 20 files are to be assembled and told off (*see* FORM No. 2) as a company in the battalion.

The company FALLS IN at close order, with shouldered arms, the files (sized from flanks to centre) lightly touching, but without crowding; each man will then occupy a space of about 21 inches, and the rear rank will be at one pace distance from the front rank, measuring from the men's heels.

Should the men fall in in single rank, two deep will be formed thus:—they will tell off in consecutive numbers from right to left, and on the command “FORM TWO DEEP—MARCH,” the left files (even numbers) will double behind their right files, by taking a pace to the rear with the left feet, and one to the right with the right feet. The files will then be brought together, by the centre—right or left file, as may be ordered, standing fast, and the others closing upon it.

The commander of the company, or division leader, is on the right of the front rank covered by a serjeant, called the “covering serjeant,” in the rear rank. The other officers and serjeants, with a drummer or pioneer, form a third or supernumerary rank, three paces from the rear rank, and are posted thus:—the senior subaltern in rear of the second file from the left or reverse flank, and the junior in rear of the centre. If there are three subalterns, the senior will be as already placed, the next in

rear of the third, and the junior in rear of the second section, all dressing by the right. Supernumerary sergeants, according to seniority, will be in rear of the different sections with the subalterns, and aligned with them. The drummer or pioneer will be in rear of the centre.

When in column of subdivisions, the commander of the company takes the leading subdivision, and the senior subaltern the rear-subdivision. When in column of sections, the commander of the company takes the leading section, the senior subaltern the third from the front, the next in command the rear section, and the junior officer the second section from the front. The covering sergeant covers the second file from the pivot flank of the subdivision or section which is commanded by his captain, and is, as are also the supernumeraries, at one pace from the rear rank.

The particular duties of the supernumerary rank are to notice, and (as far as possible, without leaving their places or attracting observation) to correct mistakes; and to take a general supervision of that part of the company allotted to them.

All manœuvres, except those of light infantry, are to be performed with fixed bayonets.

In order to distinguish the words of command given by the instructor of the drill (who represents the commander of the battalion) from those given by the commander of the company, or its divisions, the commands of the former are in CAPITAL letters, and those of the latter in *italics*.

S. 1.—*Open and Close Order.*

REAR RANKS
TAKE OPEN
ORDER.

The officers recover swords and step quickly up; (the junior, if there are three subalterns, but not otherwise, going by the right flank of the company,) and place themselves—the commander close in front of the second file from the right, and the others close in front of those files in rear of which they stood when the order was given.

The covering serjeant takes (as he would in battalion) a lengthened side step to left, and as soon as the supernumerary (if any) has passed, he steps to the front and preserves his commander's place.

The right and left-hand men of the rear rank step back one pace and face to the right, he on the left being careful to cover correctly.

MARCH.

The officers take three paces to the front in slow time, and then glance their eyes to the right to take up the dressing. On the command "STEADY," or on a concerted signal from the instructor of the drill, they "PORT SWORDS" and look to the front.

The rear rank steps back one pace, and the pivot men (those who stepped back and faced at the caution) front up, and the whole dress by the right.

The supernumerary serjeants also step back one pace, so as at open, as well as at close order, to be three paces from the rear rank.

The drummer moves to the right of the company, and aligns himself with the front rank.

If the company is to be inspected, the words "DOUBLE DISTANCE" should be prefixed to the command to take

open order, in which case the rear and supernumerary ranks will step back two paces instead of one.

It must be remembered, that a single company, when inspected, does not "present arms" to the inspecting officer. The commander alone salutes.

REAR RANKS, The officers recover swords, and face to the
TAKE CLOSE right.
ORDER.

The covering serjeant faces (as he would in battalion), to the right.

The drummer faces to the left.

MARCH. The officers (passing by the right and left flanks of the company, as in taking open order,) return to their places in slow time, and front by the right about. They then carry swords.

The covering serjeant takes three paces right close, and a short pace to rear, fronting up and covering his commander, when the supernumerary officer (if any) has passed to rear.

The rear and supernumerary ranks take one or two (as the case may be) paces to the front.

The drummer returns to his place in rear of the centre.

If the ranks are opened while on the march, the rear and supernumerary ranks mark time one pace. The officers, with recovered swords, step nimbly up three paces in front of the same files as when taking open order from the halt. They then "PORT SWORDS" together, taking time by the right. The covering serjeant takes his commander's place as he steps out, and becomes responsible for the correct advance of the company.

In taking close order on the march, the officers recover swords, and turn outwards (that is, those who have to pass by the right, turn to the right, and those who have to pass by the left, turn to the left) and resume their respective places at close order in quick time, and then carry swords. The covering serjeant drops back as his com-

mander reaches him. The rear and supernumerary ranks close to their proper distance by stepping out.

When the supernumerary rank (as in column of companies marching past) is only one pace from the rear rank, it will mark time three paces on the command to take open order.

S. 2.—*The Marchings.*

BY THE RIGHT OR (LEFT). This caution informs the men which is to be the directing flank, by which is meant that flank to which they are to touch, and by which they are to keep the dressing.

The commander and his covering serjeant, if not already there, change in double time to the named flank by the rear.

Whenever the commander of the company changes flanks, a corresponding change must be made by the supernumeraries, so that the senior subaltern may be in rear of the second file from the reverse flank—that is, the one opposite to that on which his commander is posted, which is called the pivot flank. If there is only one more subaltern, he being in rear of the centre, will not have to change; but if there are two more, they will change places, and thus each will stand in the same position with regard to the others as he did at first.

THE COMPANY WILL ADVANCE. The rear rank locks up by taking a short pace to the front.

MARCH (OR QUICK MARCH). All marchings, except when closing to the right, commence with the left feet. On the command, therefore, to march, the whole will step off together, with the left feet at paces of 30 inches, keeping the touch to, and dressing by, the named flank. The commander of the company will fix upon objects to march upon in a line truly perpendicular to the front of his company, and from time to time choose fresh ones as he approaches the nearest of those points, of which he must never have less

than two to march upon. Each man must avoid looking on the ground, or turning the head in any way. His shoulders must be square to the front; and should the touch be lost, *and not in a few paces come back to him*, he must seek to regain it *gradually*, and by the oblique step. Should he attempt to do so by a sudden movement, it will turn the man next him on the pivot flank from his true position, and thus will commence that waving motion so often seen during the advance in line.

The instructor of the drill, by placing himself in rear of the commander, and remaining steady while the company marches on, will see whether the advance is correct, and if not, will give the directions to make it so.

STEP OUT. By inclining a little forward, the extra length of pace (3 inches) will be gained without the necessity of *striding out*, and thus destroying the perfect balance of the body upon the feet.

This step is necessary, when a temporary exertion in line and to the front is required; but it must be observed, when stepping out, that the time is not quickened.

SLOW (OR QUICK). The pace of 30 inches is resumed by either of these words of command, as the men may be moving in slow or quick time.

It will be necessary to notice that the men do not step short or slacken the time on resuming the original pace after stepping out, as these faults are very likely to be made.

MARK TIME. The foot advancing completes its pace; after which the cadence is continued without gaining ground, by alternately throwing out each foot, and bringing it back square with the other.

FORWARD. The march to the front at paces of 30 inches is again taken up.

The mark time step is necessary when a column, division, &c., has to wait the coming up of others.

STEP SHORT. The foot advancing will finish its pace, and afterwards each recruit will step as far as the ball of his toe; that is, about 10 inches each time.

FORWARD. The pace is to be again lengthened to 30 inches, but without quickening the time.

REAR RANKS, TAKE OPEN ORDER; and REAR RANKS, TAKE CLOSE ORDER.	}	As already explained.
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RIGHT OBLIQUE. The first time the right feet come to the front after the command, they are to be carried 19 inches in the diagonal direction, which gives about 13 inches to the side, and 13 inches to the front. The left feet are then carried straight to the front, and thus the feet alternately to the right and to the front, until a sufficient obliquity has been gained. Care must be taken to keep up the shoulders on that flank to which the obliquing is made—that is, in this case, the right shoulders.

If the obliquing is to the left, the same rules are to be observed, with the difference of the left legs going to the left, and the right legs to the front. Attention must then be given to keep up the left shoulders. In obliquing, that flank from which the obliquing is made is the pivot one to which the touch must be kept; but the commander of the company and his covering serjeant (if not already there) will not change, but will remain on what was the pivot flank during the advance to the front, as it will be so again when the march forward is resumed.

FORWARD. The obliquing ceases ; the march is again to the front, and the touch and dress are to the original pivot flank.

RIGHT (OR LEFT) HALF TURN. The men make a half turn as directed—say, for example, to the right, and then move, on the diagonal lines, upon which they are individually placed in echellon.

During the diagonal march, the leading flank will be the pivot one, but the commander of the company and his covering serjeant, if not there, will not change, but (as in the oblique march) they will remain on what will become again the pivot flank on turning to the proper front.

The outward, or leading man, whether officer or soldier, must pay particular attention to the length of pace, and move perpendicular to the line he took up when he made his half turn, as upon the accuracy of his movement much depends the proper position of the company. Each man must be careful that his inward arm (the right when marching to the right, and the left when marching to the left) does not more than overlap the outward shoulder of the man who precedes him in echellon. Should it cease to overlap that man's shoulder altogether, or, should it overlap it too much, the march cannot be properly performed ; indeed, on turning to the proper front, the dressing of all in rear of the man so incorrectly marching will be quite lost. Remember this, men, and strive to avoid the faults mentioned ; as upon your proficiency in this march depends the due execution of that constantly recurring manœuvre in battalion, "the wheel of a close or quarter distance column."

The diagonal march should therefore be practised when in column of sub-divisions and sections, and as often from the halt as while on the march.

FRONT, TURN. The whole turn to the proper front, dress by and keep the touch to the flank originally named as the directing one, and again march forward.

HALT. The rear feet are brought up in line with the advanced ones, so as to finish the step which is being taken when the command is given. The front rank must not shorten it, but take a full pace of 30 inches. The rear rank, however, should take a short pace only, so as to halt a full pace from the front rank. This done, not a motion must be made; but all will continue steady, and look to the front.

DRESS. If no directing word, such as "RIGHT" or "LEFT," is prefixed to the command, the men look to the pivot flank, and take up the dressing quickly, by shuffling up or back until each one can just see the lower part of the cheek of the man second from him on that flank. Care must be taken while dressing, not to lean backward or forward *without moving the feet*, and not to lose the squareness of the shoulders. Nothing looks worse than to see men who cannot dress, or do not dress without being called to by their commander. Indeed, too much attention cannot be given by the men to the performance, or by commanders to their (the men's) execution of this important duty. If, in instruction given by the drill serjeant, the manner (as herein laid down) of taking up the dressing from the halt, and of keeping it while on the march, is properly explained, there can be no excuse for its being improperly accomplished, or inaccurately preserved. The important necessity of dressing cannot be too often repeated; and, as its execution with even moderate attention is not at all difficult, it is hoped that as soon as division leaders have adjusted their men on the flank of appui, (that from which the dressing is made,) the rest will run it steadily and rapidly on, and thus render unnecessary the sound of the commander's voice.

Eyes front. When the dressing is completed, the eyes are still to be turned to the dressing flank, until the command "*Eyes front.*"

TWO FILES ON THE RIGHT (OR LEFT,) AND ONE ON THE LEFT, (OR RIGHT,) ONE PACE AND A HALF TO THE FRONT. Should the dressing be imperfect, and the instructor of the drill wish it to be corrected, he may order two files on one flank, and one on the other, to the front—usually one pace and a half. The named files step up, and the file on that flank from which two advance then closes four paces outwards, and thus establishes three points on which to correct the dressing.

Eyes front. The commander of the company sees that the files are correctly dressed, and having done so, orders "*Eyes front.*"

COMPANY, BY THE RIGHT (OR LEFT) FORWARD, DRESS. Casting their eyes to the right (or left) as ordered, the men take a short pace to the front, and then shuffle up one by one from the dressing flank into line, and take up their dressing, being careful, while doing so, not to overstep the base.

Eyes front. The file that closed outwards closes inwards, and the whole look to the front

The commander of the company takes post on the right, shifting (if necessary) by the rear.

While on the march, the dress is kept by the touch of the thick part of the arm below the elbow; and, to ensure this, the elbow must be turned in, and the palms of the hands kept slightly open to the front.

When firelocks are sloped, the touch is with or to the elbow of the firelock arm.

It should be remembered by division leaders, that the men ought not to dress back from, but up to, the base.

To ensure this rule being carried out, they should halt their divisions when marching in slow or quick time **ONE** pace, and when in double time, two paces in rear of the alignment.

The words "**HALT, DRESS,**" to be considered as one word of command.

S. 3.—*The Side Step.*

TO THE RIGHT. A single company should always be closed as one of a battalion. The instructor of the drill must therefore state whether it is to close as one in line, (if so, naming the wing,) or as one in column.

**(OR LEFT)
CLOSE.**

If it is to close as one in column, the commander remains in his place upon the flank, and closes with the company.

If it is to close as one in line A STATED NUMBER of paces, the commander of the company closes with it (as he does in column); but if the NUMBER OF PACES IS NOT SPECIFIED, that is, should the command be simply "RIGHT (OR LEFT) CLOSE," the commander (if of the right wing) will pass by the front in double time, and place himself close in front of the left file of his company, take three paces to front, and face to the right about. If of the left wing, he will merely take three paces to front, and face to the right about.

When the division leader steps out, the covering serjeant steps up to preserve his place.

QUICK MARCH. The whole step off at paces of 10 inches each; that is, each man carries his foot on the closing flank to the foot of the man next him on that flank. The touch and look also are to the closing flank.

The commander of the company closes with it, so as to be ready (when in battalion) to halt it at the proper time. A single company however, having no other company to close upon, must (if the number of paces it is to

close is not specified) be halted by the instructor of the drill.

In this step, which should be done quickly and sharply, but without stamping, the feet are not to be lifted much off the ground, but should just glide over it, with the knees straight; unless the closing be on rough or broken ground, when the knees must necessarily be bent. The shoulders in closing are to be kept square; and this will be facilitated if the eyes are turned to the closing flank with the least possible turn of the heads.

HALT.

The division leader, if he stepped to the front, takes his place in the line, fronting by the right about. If of the right wing, he passes to the right of his company by the rear.

The covering serjeant drops back as his commander resumes his place.

The men look again to the front as they halt.

Closing is always done in quick time.

S. 4.—*The Back Step.*

- STEP BACK.** This serves as a caution, and to ensure correctness each man should fix upon some object directly to his front on which to step back.
- MARCH.** The whole move off in slow time, avoiding stepping short, leaning back, and looking on the ground.
- HALT.** Completing the full pace of 30 inches, the foot in front must be brought back square with the other.
-

S. 5.—*To Form Four Deep.*

**FORM
FOUR DEEP.** When the company was told off consecutively from right to left, the odd numbers 1, 3, 5, &c. (the same in the rear rank as in the front rank) became right files, and the even numbers, 2, 4, 6, &c., became left files.

On the marginal command to form four deep, the rear rank will step back a short pace of about 21 inches.

MARCH. The left files of both ranks double behind the right, by stepping to the rear with the left feet, and to the right with the right feet.

FRONT. The left files come up into line by stepping to the left with the left feet, and to the front with the right feet. The rear rank closes up by taking a short pace to front with the left feet when the left files of it have aligned themselves with the right files, who must be prepared to step off at the proper moment, so that the closing up of the rear rank may be evenly performed.

**RIGHT, FORM
FOUR DEEP.** The rear rank steps back a short pace of about 21 inches.

MARCH. The whole face to the right; and the left files, to form on the right of the right files, step to the right with their right feet, and to the front with their left feet.

FRONT. All face to the left as before, and the left files step into their places, and the rear rank closes up as before.

**LEFT FORM
FOUR DEEP.** The rear rank steps back a short pace of about 21 inches.

MARCH. The whole face to the left, and the left files, to double on the left of their right files, step to the left with their left feet, and to the rear with their right feet.

FRONT. All face to the right, and the left files step into their places, and the rear rank closes up as before.

**REAR, FORM
FOUR DEEP.** The rear rank steps back a short pace of about 21 inches.

MARCH. All face to the right about, and the right files square their heels, but the left do not so, but, after going about, take a pace to the front with their right feet, and to the left with their left feet; thus doubling in the proper rear of the right files.

FRONT. All face to the right about, and the left files, without squaring their heels after doing so, step into their places, and the rear rank closes up as before.

Should the file on the left of the company be a right file, the file on its right (which is a left file) must not double as left files generally do, but must double behind the flank men, in order to make the left flank perfect, and both flanks correspond.

When the company moves four deep, the commander of it will be on the pivot flank of the leading four, and the covering serjeant in front of that man on the right or left of whom his commander is marching; therefore, on the different changes they will move to their proper places, and supernumeraries, if necessary, will change accordingly.

S. 6.—*File Marching.*

In marching by files the commander of the company will lead on the inward flank of the front rank, his covering serjeant leading the front rank; therefore, when the movement is to the left, on the word—

**TO THE LEFT
FACE.** The commander of the company (while the men face) passes in double time by the front, and places himself on the right of the leading file.

The covering serjeant moves by the rear, and takes post in front of the front rank man of that file.

The supernumeraries make a change corresponding to that of the division leader.

**MARCH (OR
QUICK MARCH)** The whole step off together, each file covering those in front most carefully. There must be no leaning back, looking down, or losing distance; to avoid which last fault, every man must place his advanced foot on the ground 9 inches before the spot from whence his preceding man had taken up his.

FRONT, TURN. The commander of the company takes a pace to front, so as to clear the left of it, and then moves in double time by the rear to the right of the company.

The covering serjeant follows him.

The supernumeraries make again a corresponding change, so that the senior subaltern is once more in rear of the second file from the left, &c.

The whole company turns to the right (the proper front) and moves steadily on, keeping the touch to, and dressing by, the right. To

ensure this being done, the commander of the company, as soon as he has changed flanks, should order "*By the Right.*"

TO THE RIGHT, TURN. The commander of the company takes a short pace to the front, and turning to the right is at once in his place on the left of the leading file.

The covering serjeant takes a full pace to the front, and turning to the right, stands in front of the front-rank man of the leading file.

All the rest turn as ordered, and move on in file, observing the same rules as when filing to the left.

FRONT, TURN. The commander of the company takes a short pace to the front, to clear the right of the company, and then turning to the left, is at once at his place in the line.

The covering serjeant turns to the left, and, aligning himself with the rear rank, thus covers his commander.

The company turns to the left, (the proper front) and all march forward, keeping the touch to, and dressing by, the right.

File marching is never done in "double" time, except when the battalion from line forms square on the two centre subdivisions.

DOUBLE FILE MARCHING.

The Company will also be taught to advance in double files from the centre, receiving from the instructor of the drill the command.

ADVANCE IN DOUBLE FILES FROM THE CENTRE. SUBDIVISIONS INWARDS FACE. The commander of the company, if on the right of it, will place himself on the left of the leading double file. If on the left of the company, (left having been ordered as the directing flank,) he will place himself on the right of the leading double file, as the object

of the manœuvre (in battalion) is to change the head of the column, and thus what was the pivot flank will become the reverse one.

The covering serjeant will place himself in front of that man on the right or left of whom his commander is posted.

The right subdivision faces to the left, and the left subdivision faces to the right.

The two centre (front rank) men disengage by the side step, and thus shew the interval into which their rear-rank men will step when the company moves off.

QUICK MARCH. The rear-rank men of the two centre files step nimbly into the places left for them, by the disengaging of their front-rank men, and all step off; the right subdivision wheeling to the right, and the left subdivision wheeling to the left.

The same rules are to be observed as when marching in single file.

The supernumeraries of the company follow four abreast, in rear of the double file.

If this is done on the march, the command will be "SUBDIVISIONS INWARDS TURN, RIGHT AND LEFT WHEEL."

**FRONT, FORM
COMPANY.**

The commander turns towards his men, (as he would if wheeling from column into line,) and superintending the wheel as the subdivisions wheel up, steps back to where the right or left of his company will rest, and as it reaches him, takes his proper place.

The covering serjeant drops through the centre as the rear-rank men of the two centre files fall back, and returns to the right or left of his company by the rear.

The leading files mark time. The two centre (rear-rank) men drop to rear, and their front rank-men close, by the side step, the interval thus left.

The left subdivision turns to the left, and brings left shoulders forward.

The right subdivision turns to the right, and brings right shoulders forward.

When they have wheeled the quarter circle round the centre files, the whole "mark time," until the word "HALT, DRESS," or "FORWARD," is given.

The supernumeraries wheel up respectively with that subdivision in rear of which they will stand when the company is formed.

If the company from double files is to be formed to a flank, (suppose to the right,) the instructor of the drill orders.

TO THE RIGHT, The covering serjeant to take up the distance for the company, and give a point on which to dress it, runs straight out and faces about.

Right Sub-division, Halt, Front, Dress. The commander of the company halts, and says "*Right Subdivision*," as a caution to the men of it, and to prepare them for the next command. The named sub-division marches steadily on until the last file of it reaches him, when it receives the command to "*Halt, Front, Dress*," on which the men face to the right, (the proper front,) and dress from the right flank.

The left subdivisions marches on, and each file of it forms successively on the left of those already formed, and dresses upon them.

Eyes front. The men look to the front, and the covering serjeant returns by the rear to the right of the company.

In all cases where troops are marching with "SLOPED ARMS," they "CARRY" them on halting.

In forming company to the left, the same principles are to be observed; that is, the left subdivision will be halted by the commander of the company, and the files of the

right subdivision will form successively upon it. In this case the dressing is from the left, and after the command "*Eyes front*," the division leader returns to the right of the company by the rear, his covering serjeant preserving the place for him while he does so.

Should necessity require instant formation to a flank, the commander of the company (without waiting until the rear file of the right or left subdivision reaches him) will immediately give the necessary commands to the right or left subdivision, (as the case may be,) and pass down to the flank from which he is to dress the company.

RIGHT (OR LEFT) WHEEL. While marching in file, or double file, a company may change direction by wheeling its head to either flank, each file following successively, without losing or increasing distance. On this occasion each file makes its separate wheel on a pivot moveable in a very small degree, but without altering its time of march. The front-rank men, whether they are pivot men or not, must keep up to their distance, and the wheeling men must take a very extended step, and lose no time in moving on.

S. 7.—*Wheeling from a Halt.*

RIGHT WHEEL. The commander of the company moving in double time, places himself close in front of the centre of the company, and takes one pace to the front.

The covering serjeant runs out by the right flank of the company, and marks where its left or wheeling flank will rest.

The rear rank locks up.

The right-hand man of the front rank faces to the right, and his coverer uncovers.

QUICK MARCH. The commander turns towards the company, and, superintending the wheel, steps back to where the left or wheeling flank will rest; that is, to where his covering serjeant is posted.

The company brings left shoulders forward, and thus wheels round the pivot file.

In wheeling, every one but the outward or wheeling file must look outwards, (just being able to see the lower part of the face of the man second from him,) and feel inwards; in other words, must look to the wheeling flank and touch to the standing one, and conform to the wheel of the outward file, which looks inwards, and steps at the usual length of pace, viz., 30 inches. The wheel of the quarter circle should be completed in as many paces as there are files in the company, and the dressing ought never for an instant during the wheel to be lost.

Halt, Dress. The commander squares the company without moving what was the standing flank.

Eyes front. The commander, followed by his covering serjeant, returns by the rear to his post on the right.

The men look to the front.

In wheeling to the left, the left-hand man of the front rank faces to the left. The covering serjeant marks where the right of the company will rest, and the commander inclines to that place during the wheel.

If the company is to wheel backward instead of forward, the commander of it will incline to the *standing*, and not to the *wheeling* flank. The pivot man on whom the wheel is to be performed, will face *inwards* and not *outwards*. His coverer will *not* uncover, and the rear rank does *not* lock up.

The wheeling flank should be allowed to go well in rear of the covering serjeant, so that the men may dress up to the base.

Wheeling back is always done in quick time.

On the command to dress, the men must, after wheeling back, change the direction of their eyes from the wheeling to the standing flank.

S. 8.—*Wheeling forward by Subdivisions from Line.*

BY SUB-DIVISIONS,
RIGHT WHEEL. The commander of the company will place himself in front of the centre of that subdivision (in this case the right) which will become the leading one of the column, and take one pace to the front.

The covering serjeant marks where the wheeling flank of the right subdivision will rest.

The rear rank of the company locks up.

The right-hand men of subdivisions in the front rank face to the right.

QUICK MARCH. The commander of the company turns towards his men, and steps back to where his covering serjeant is posted; that is, to where the wheeling or pivot flank of the leading subdivision will rest.

Each subdivision wheels round its pivot man, by bringing left shoulders forward, observing the rules for wheeling already laid down.

The senior subaltern wheels up with the rear subdivision, ready to take post on its pivot flank (the left) when it is halted.

If there is one more subaltern, his post in the column will be in rear of the second file from the reverse flank of the rear subdivision; or, if there, are two subalterns, the junior will be at the same place in rear of the leading subdivision.

When in column, supernumeraries are only at one pace from the rear rank.

Halt, Dress. This order, given by the commander of the company, applies to both subdivisions; and, as soon as it is given, he and the senior subaltern take post on their pivot flanks, and the subaltern sees to cover correctly.

The covering serjeant takes post one pace in rear of the second file from the pivot flank of the leading subdivision.

The men of each subdivision dress upon their leader, and having done so, look to front.

When the company wheels by subdivisions to the left, the commander places himself in front of the centre of the **LEFT** subdivision, and takes one pace to front. The covering serjeant marks where the right or wheeling flank of that subdivision will rest. The left-hand front-rank men of subdivisions face to the left, and during the wheel of the subdivisions into column, their leaders incline to the right (the proper pivot flank).

When the company wheels by sections, the same rules apply; and when in column, the commander of the company (as already stated) will be on the pivot flank of the leading section. The junior subaltern takes the next, the senior subaltern the next, and the second subaltern the rear section. Should there not be three subalterns, then the serjeants take command according to seniority; but the covering serjeant will on no account quit his post to lead a section while there is any other serjeant present to perform that duty.

The company, while on the march, may wheel into column of subdivisions or sections, on the moveable pivot, to either flank, without halting. In this case, if the wheel into column is to the pivot flank, the commander of the company turning inwards and superintending the wheel, steps back along the front at shortened paces of 21 inches each, and meets the pivot flank of the leading subdivision or section as it wheels up. The covering serjeant at the same time passes to his post in the column by the rear. If the wheel is to the reverse flank, the commander of the company and the covering serjeant wheel round with what was the pivot subdivision or section in line, and change in

double time to the leading subdivision or section, on the command "HALT, DRESS," or "FORWARD."

In these cases, subalterns (as before) move to their places in the column during the wheel.

The PROPER pivot flank is that which, when wheeled up to, preserves the divisions of the line in the natural order and to their proper front. The other is the reverse flank.

All single columns cover and dress to the proper pivot flank; to the left when right is in front, and to the right when left is in front. Double columns dress and cover to the proper left, unless otherwise directed.

S. 9.—*Wheeling backward by Subdivisions from Line.*

The company may break into open column of subdivisions by wheeling backward as well as forward. When right is to be in front, the caution will be given.

BY SUBDIVISIONS ON THE LEFT, BACKWARD WHEEL. The commander of the company places himself in front of the centre of the right subdivision, (which will be the leading one of the column,) and takes one pace to front.

The covering serjeant marks where the right or wheeling flank of that subdivision will rest.

The front-rank left-hand men of subdivisions face to the right.

QUICK MARCH. The commander of the company turns towards his men, and, superintending the wheel, inclines to the left or standing flank of that subdivision in front of which he placed himself at the caution.

The senior subaltern during the wheel moves to the pivot flank (the left) of the rear subdivision, ready to take post there when the subdivision is halted.

Each subdivision wheels back on its pivot man.

Halt, Dress. This order, given by the commander of the company, applies to both subdivisions, and he and the senior subaltern instantly take their posts on the pivot flanks, the senior subaltern seeing that he covers correctly.

The covering serjeant moves to his post in the column by the rear.

The men of each subdivision dress upon their leader, and, having done so, look to the front.

When the company wheels back by subdivisions on the right, the right-hand front-rank men of subdivisions face to the left. The commander of the company places himself in front of the centre of the left subdivision, and takes one pace to front. The covering serjeant marks where the wheeling flank of the left subdivision will rest, and, during the wheel, the commander of the company and his senior subaltern incline to the right or standing flanks (the proper pivot ones) of their respective divisions.

As a general summary, it may be observed that

The division leader, in all wheels forward, inclines to the wheeling flank ; and in all wheels backward, he inclines to the standing flank.

In wheeling forward, the rear rank locks up ; in wheeling back, it does not lock up.

In wheeling up, pivot men face outwards, and (when from column into line) their coverers uncover.

In wheeling back, pivot men face inwards, and their coverers do not uncover.

S. 10.—*Marching on an Alignment in Open Column of Subdivisions.*

**THE COLUMN
WILL ADVANCE.** The rear rank of each subdivision locks up. The covering serjeant moves six paces to the front, and facing about, gives a point, allowing just space for his commander to pass him.

**MARCH,
OR
QUICK MARCH.** Both subdivisions step off at the same instant, and the commander of the company, who is on the pivot flank of the leading subdivision, fixes on intermediate points to march on, and steps with the utmost steadiness and equality of pace.

The covering serjeant falls in as soon as the leading subdivision has passed him.

The leader of the second division preserves the commander of the first in the exact line with the distant object, and the men of the second division must be careful to step in the same time and with the same feet as those who precede them.

While marching in open column, whether of subdivisions or sections, each division leader who is in rear of the first division, must keep from the front rank of the division which precedes him, a space equal to the front of his own division, so that should the column be wheeled into line, either from the halt (as in the next section) or while on the march, there may be, when in line, no break between the different subdivisions or sections of the company, nor, on the other hand, any crowding, in consequence of the divisions while in column having got too close.

S. 11.—*Wheeling into Line from Open Column of Subdivisions.*

HALT. The company being in open column of subdivisions (say right in front) marching on the alignment, receives the command to halt.

LEFT WHEEL INTO LINE. The commander of the company places himself in front of the centre of the leading subdivision, and takes one pace to the front.

The leader of the rear subdivision drops to rear.

The covering serjeant marks where the wheeling flank of the leading subdivision, or, in other words, where the right of the company will rest.

The front-rank left-hand men of subdivisions face to the left, and their coverers uncover.

The rear rank of each subdivision locks up.

QUICK MARCH. The commander of the company turns towards his men to superintend the wheel, and inclines to the right, (the wheeling flank,) where his covering serjeant is posted.

Both subdivisions wheel round the pivot men, all looking outwards except the wheeling men: they look inwards.

Halt, Dress. As before.

Eyes front. The commander of the company and the covering serjeant being on the right, merely drop into their places.

The column of subdivisions may be wheeled into line on the march on the moveable pivot, receiving from the instructor of the drill the command, "**SUBDIVISIONS, RIGHT**"

(OR LEFT) SHOULDERS FORWARD;" and when in line, "HALT, DRESS," or "FORWARD." In this case the commander of the company (if the column is right in front) will turn inwards, and step back along the front of the right subdivision and superintend the wheel, placing himself on the right of the company when the subdivisions have wheeled up.

The leader of the rear subdivision drops to the rear as soon as the command is given.

The covering serjeant passes to the right of the company by the rear as the leading subdivision wheels up.

If the column is left in front, the commander of the company will turn inwards and step back to the left flank of the company, and then return to the right of it by the rear.

The commander of the company, when it wheels from line into column, or from column into line, must invariably order, "*By the Right*," or "*By the Left*," as the case may be, after the word FORWARD from the instructor of the drill.

S. 12.—*In Open Column of Subdivisions entering into a new Direction on a Moveable Pivot.*

CHANGE The leading subdivision when this caution
DIRECTION TO is given, will receive from its own commander
THE RIGHT the order to bring—shoulders forward.
(OR LEFT)

Right (or Left) And when it has wheeled the quarter circle,
Shoulders “*Forward.*” The leader of second division
forward. (when it arrives on the ground where the
 leading division commenced its wheel) will
 give the same command, and follow the exact
 track, and preserve his distance from the
 division in front.

To assist division leaders in giving the word “*Forward*” after a wheel at the proper moment, they should know the number of files in their respective divisions, and allow, as already stated, as many paces for the wheel of the quarter circle as there are files in each division. Attention to this rule will tend to preserve the necessary and proper distance between divisions.

S. 13.—*Countermarching.*

The company, when it is to countermarch, must always be considered as a division of a battalion in column. The instructor of the drill will therefore, previous to giving, the caution to countermarch, signify whether the "LEFT" or "RIGHT" is supposed to be in front, that the commander of the company and his covering serjeant may (if not already there) place themselves, the former on the pivot flank, and the latter in rear of the second file from that flank, as it is an invariable rule in the countermarch of the divisions of a column by files, that the facings be made from the flank then the pivot one, to the one which is to become such

COUNTER-
MARCH BY
FILES.

At this caution, the covering serjeant will cover his commander.

In battalion ; when the column is a close one, covering serjeants (being already in the rear of their leaders) have not to move.

RIGHT (OR
LEFT) FACE.

The commander of the company takes a pace outwards, turns inwards, and then taking a side step to right, (when right is in front,) or to the left if left is in front, stands ready to halt and front his men as the leading file reaches the covering serjeant.

The covering serjeant faces to the right about.

QUICK MARCH.

The countermarch is made round the front rank ; that is, to the right, if the men faced to the left ; and to the left, if they faced to the right. At the command "QUICK MARCH" all step off, (except the commander and covering serjeant,) and the leading file takes one

pace to the front and wheeling short round, as wheelings in file have already been directed to be made, (being careful to step rather less than at paces of 30 inches each), proceeds till it reaches the covering serjeant, who has remained immoveable, when the commander, without waiting till all have countermarched and cover each other minutely, instantly orders—

Halt, Front, The covering serjeant resumes his place in
Dress. the rear.

The commander of the company replaces him, and when in battalion looks to his covering.

The men take up the dressing themselves, and having done so, look to the front *without further order*.

COUNTERMARCH BY RANKS. The same is done on this caution as in countermarching by files.

RIGHT AND LEFT FACE. The commander of the company and the covering serjeant act in the same way as when countermarching by files.

The front rank faces to the right, and the rear rank to the left.

RIGHT COUNTER-MARCH. QUICK MARCH. The whole step off together, and countermarch to the right; the two ranks severally wheeling in single file till the pivot man of front rank comes close to the covering serjeant.

Halt, Front, } As in countermarching by files.
Dress.

All countermarches by files necessarily tend to an extension of the files. Unity of step, therefore, is indispensable; and the greatest care must be taken that the *wheel* of each file be made close, quick, and at an increased length of step of the wheeling man, so as not to retard or lengthen out the march of the whole.

Whether the countermarch is by files or by ranks, the supernumerary rank (when not in close column) faces to the reverse flank, and countermarches round it. When in close column, supernumeraries face as their companies do, and countermarch on their own ground.

S. 14.—*Wheeling on the Centre of the Company.*

The company must be accustomed to wheel on its centre half backward and half forward, and to be pliable into every shape which circumstances can require of it; but always in order, and by a decided command.

COMPANY ON THE CENTRE RIGHT WHEEL. The commander of the company places himself in front of the centre of the left subdivision, and takes one pace to the front.

The right-hand man of the front rank of the left subdivision (who is the pivot man when the company wheels on its centre to the right or right about) faces to the right.

The covering serjeant springs out, and aligning himself with the pivot man, marks where the wheeling flank of the left subdivision (which is the one to wheel forward) will rest.

The rear rank of the left subdivision locks up.

QUICK MARCH. The commander of the company turns during the wheel towards his men, and inclines to where the covering serjeant is posted.

The left subdivision wheels forward, and the right subdivision wheels back; and during the wheel the two flank men preserve themselves in a line with the centre of the company; the outward man of the subdivision that wheels up, being careful not to do so faster than the outward man of the other subdivision wheels back.

Halt, Dress. As before.

Eyes front. The commander of the company goes by the rear to his post on the right.

The covering serjeant follows him.

When the wheel is to be to the left or left about, the commander of the company will place himself in front of the centre of the RIGHT subdivision, and take one pace to the front. The covering serjeant will mark where the wheeling flank of the RIGHT subdivision will rest. The left-hand man of the front rank of the right subdivision (who is then the pivot man) will face to the left or left about. The rear rank of the RIGHT subdivision will lock up; and on the command to march, the RIGHT subdivision will wheel up, and the LEFT subdivision will wheel back.

When the company is strong, the subdivision that is to wheel back had better be faced about.

S. 15.—*Diagonal March.*

See SECTION 2, on the Marchings.

S. 16.—*Diminishing and Increasing the Front of an Open Column Halted.*

DIMINISHING.

FORM SUB-
DIVISIONS.

Unless the contrary is specified, it is the pivot subdivision which doubles back: therefore (suppose right in front) the left subdivision will be the one to which the command will apply. As soon as the order is given,

The commander of the company takes one pace to the front, and faces inwards.

The senior subaltern falls back to mark where the pivot flank (the left) of the left subdivision will rest in column.

The rear-rank left-hand man of the reverse or right subdivision, uncovers to the 3rd file.

*Left Sub-
division Right
about three-
quarters face
Quick March.*

The commander of the company and his covering serjeant march to their places in the standing subdivision: the former to the pivot flank of it; the latter, one pace in the rear of the 2nd file from that pivot flank.

The subdivision to double back faces as directed, and then the leading file of it marches in the diagonal direction until the pivot file reaches the subaltern who had taken up the distance for the subdivision.

The man of the reverse subdivision who uncovered, resumes his place as soon as the pivot subdivision has marched off.

*Halt, Front,
Dress.*

The senior subaltern gives this command when the pivot flank of the subdivision doubling back reaches him.

The men of it front by the left about three-quarters, dress on him, and look to the front

If sections are formed from subdivisions, the same rules govern, and the command is given to the pivot sections of both divisions by the commander of the company. Thus : suppose column of subdivisions right in front, and the instructor of the drill to order—

**FORM
SECTIONS.**

The commander of the company (who is on the pivot flank of the leading subdivision) takes one pace to the front, and faces inwards.

The future leaders of the sections which will double back, mark where their pivot flanks will rest, and see to cover correctly.

The rear-rank left-hand man of the reverse section of each subdivision uncovers to the 3rd file.

*Left Sections
Right about
three-quarters
face.*

The commander of the company and his covering serjeant march to their places in the same manner as when forming subdivisions from company.

Quick March.

The senior subaltern does the same.

The leading file of each section doubling back, marches in the diagonal direction until the pivot file of it reaches its future leader.

The men of the reverse sections who uncovered, resume their places as soon as the pivot sections have marched off.

*Halt, Front,
Dress.*

This command is given to each of the sections doubling back by its future leader as soon as the pivot flank reaches him. Each section fronts by the left about three-quarters; the men take up their own dressing, and look to the front.

INCREASING.

FORM SUBDIVISIONS. Still supposing right in front, the commander of the company and the senior subaltern at this caution face to the right.

The covering serjeant marks where the pivot flank of what will be the leading subdivision will rest.

The senior supernumerary serjeant does the same for the rear subdivision.

The leaders of the left sections drop to rear.

The rear-rank left-hand man of each of the right sections uncovers to the 3rd file.

Left Sections, This order is given by the commander of
Left half Face, the company, and applies to both sections.
Quick March. While they are marching up, he steps back to where his covering serjeant is posted.

The senior subaltern steps back to where the supernumerary serjeant is posted.

The left sections face as ordered, and their leading files march on the serjeants.

The subalterns who commanded the left sections, move to their places in the column.

Halt, Front, This command, given by the commander of
Dress up. the company, also applies to both sections, which then dress carefully on their leaders (who replace the serjeants) without disturbing the men of the reverse sections.

The serjeants who gave points, drop to the rear, and resume their places in the column.

The men of the reverse sections who uncovered, cover again.

**FORM
COMPANY.**

The commander of the company faces to the right.

The covering serjeant marks where the pivot flank of the company will rest.

The leader of the rear subdivision drops to rear of it.

The rear-rank left-hand man of the reverse or leading subdivision uncovers to the 3rd file.

Left Subdivision, Left half Face. Quick March.

The commander of the company, as soon as he has given this order, will step back to where his covering serjeant is posted, superintending, as he does so, the march of the rear subdivision.

The rear subdivision will face as directed, and the leading file of it will march straight on the covering serjeant.

The senior subaltern will march to his place in rear of the 2nd file from the reverse flank of the company.

Halt, Front, Dress up.

The commander of the company takes post on the pivot flank, and the men dress on him without moving the right subdivision.

The man of the right subdivision who uncovered, resumes his place.

The covering serjeant drops to rear.

S. 17.—*Diminishing and Increasing the Front of an Open Column on the March.*

DIMINISHING.

The company (suppose as one of a column right in front) marching in quick time, receives from the instructor of the drill the cautionary command,

FORM SUBDIVISIONS. The senior subaltern drops back, and marks where the pivot flank of the subdivision about to double behind will rest.

The commander of the company orders

Left Subdivision, And then he and his covering serjeant move
Mark Time, in double time to their places in the column.
Right half
Turn.

The pivot subdivision marks time, and the moment it is clear of the reverse subdivision, (which marches steadily on,) it turns as directed, and moves in the diagonal direction without further order.

Front Turn. This order is given by the senior subaltern, to the subdivision marching diagonally, when by so doing it reaches its place in the column.

INCREASING.

**FORM
COMPANY.**

The commander of the company turns to the right.

The covering serjeant marks where the pivot flank of the company will rest. Having aligned himself with the pivot man of the right subdivision, he marches steadily on, keeping the dressing and step with that subdivision.

The leader of the rear subdivision drops to rear of it.

Left Subdivision, Left half to Turn, Double. The commander of the company will incline to the covering serjeant.

The senior subaltern will double to his post in rear of the 2nd file from the reverse flank of his company.

The rear subdivision will turn as ordered, take up the double time, and the leading file will march on the covering serjeant. When by doubling up it has obliqued so as to gain the line of the reverse subdivision, (which is moving steadily on,) the commander of the company will order

Front Turn, Quick. And take post on the pivot flank.
The covering serjeant falls back.

The pivot subdivision will turn to its proper front, take up the quick time, and dress by the commander of the company.

If the column is moving in slow time, when its front is to be increased, the division moving up will do so in quick time; but when the column is marching in quick time, the rear subdivision will, in that case, move up in double time as directed.

In battalion, the orders to diminish and increase the front of a column are given by the commander of the battalion when it is intended that all the companies shall execute the change simultaneously. When, however, the change is to be made by companies in succession, division leaders give the necessary commands as they respectively arrive at the ground where the leading company diminished or increased its front.

It must be remembered, that subdivisions must be formed before forming sections from company, or company from sections.

S. 18.—*The Company in Open Column of Subdivisions to pass a short Defilé by breaking off Files.*

When the leading division arrives within a few paces of the defilé, the order will be given to break off so many files (say three). This is always done from the pivot flank, unless otherwise ordered.

BREAK OFF THREE FILES. At this caution, the covering serjeant covers his commander, who orders (if right in front)—

Three Files, on the Left, Right Turn, Left Wheel. The commander of the company and his covering serjeant incline inwards until they reach the subdivision, and the covering serjeant continues to cover his commander until the files which break off come up again.

The named files turn to the right, and wheeling to the left, follow in file in rear of the left flank of the subdivision.

When the second subdivision comes to the spot where the leading one contracted its front, it will receive the same commands from its own leader, and proceed in like manner.

Should it be required to diminish the front of the column a few files more, (say two,) the commander of the leading division will order—

Next two Files on the Left, Right Turn, Left Wheel. The named files will act as those first broken off did, and those already in the rear will oblique to the right so as to cover the files last ordered to break off.

The rear subdivision will receive the same command, and proceed in the same way on reaching the ground where the leading one contracted its front.

As the défilé widens, or as the instructor of the drill shall direct, the commander of the leading subdivision will order files to move up to the front, by giving the word "one (or more) files to the front."

Three Files to the Front.

The commander and covering serjeant oblique to the left, to allow the named files to come up.

The files named make a half turn to the pivot flank; viz., to the left, if right in front, and lengthening their pace, march up file by file to the front of their subdivision, successively turning to the front, and taking up the dressing and proper 30-inch step as they come into line.

When the 2nd subdivision comes to the spot where the leading one increased its front, it will receive the same commands from its own leader, and proceed in like manner.

Those files which are to continue in rear will lengthen their step, and oblique to the pivot flank until they cover, and are closed up to it. When ordered to the front, they will proceed as already detailed.

When all the files that broke off have come up again, the covering serjeant will resume his place in rear of the second file from the pivot flank of the leading subdivision.

S. 19.—*The Company, Halted or on the March, moves to a Flank in Column of Sections, or of Sections of Threes.*

In doing this by sections, the same rules will apply which govern the march of subdivisions. (See SECTION 8.)

THREES, RIGHT SHOULDERS FORWARD. When this command is given to the company from the halt, the rear rank of it locks up.

QUICK MARCH. The Commander of the company moves at once in double time by the front, to the right of the leading three.

The covering serjeant proceeds simultaneously by the rear, and places himself in front of the centre file of the leading three, and thus leads the company. The centre file must take care to keep close up to him.

The supernumeraries make a change corresponding to that of the commander of the company.

FORWARD. At the third pace this command is given, and the front-rank men of threes on the pivot flank must be careful to preserve their covering, and also the distance for their section from the heels of the front rank of the section which precedes them.

The supernumeraries move on the reverse flanks of the different sections of threes.

Should the company while on the march be wheeled into line again, the commander and covering serjeant pass round the left flank, and return to their posts on the right

in double time by the rear, the supernumeraries changing again.

If the company forms sections of threes from line, by wheeling to the pivot flank, the commander has only to take two paces to his front, and turn to the right, by which means he will be at once in his place on the left or pivot flank of the leading three. The covering serjeant will also be in his place, by taking two paces to the front, and turning to the right.

If the pivots are required to be accurately dressed, or when the alignment of the company is to be preserved, sections of threes may be ordered to wheel back on the right or left, thus:—

THREES, The commander of the company passing in
ON THE RIGHT double time by the front, places himself close
BACKWARDS in front of the centre file of the left section of
WHEEL. threes, and takes one pace to the front.

The covering serjeant moves in double time by the rear, and marks where the wheeling flank of the left three will rest.

The right-hand men of the front rank of threes (Nos. 1) face to the left.

The supernumeraries make a corresponding change to that of the commander of the company.

QUICK MARCH. The commander turns towards his men, and inclines to the pivot or standing flank as the different sections of threes wheel back on the pivot men, completing the wheel in three paces.

The rear ranks circle well round, so as not to impede the wheel of the front-rank men.

Hat, Dress. The commander takes post on the right of the leading three ;

The covering serjeant in front of the centre file of that leading three.

When line is to be re-formed from sections of threes, (say left in front,) the command will be, if the pivots are to be accurately dressed,

RIGHT, WHEEL INTO LINE. The commander places himself close in front of the centre of the leading three, and takes one pace to the front.

The covering serjeant marks where the wheeling flank of the leading three will rest.

The right-hand men of threes of the front rank face to the right.

The rear ranks lock up.

QUICK MARCH. The commander turns towards his men, and inclines to where the covering serjeant is posted, and at the 3rd pace orders,

Halt Dress. As before.

Eyes front. The commander and covering serjeant pass by the rear to the right of the company.

The supernumeraries make a corresponding change.

In changing the direction of a column of threes, the command will be the same as in file marching, "RIGHT WHEEL"—"LEFT WHEEL."

In forming threes, the leading section must frequently be practised to wheel on its centre.

FRONT, FORM COMPANY. This command is given when line is to be formed on the leading three.

Suppose, then, left in front, at the marginal command,

The commander of the company turns to the left, and superintending the formation as it goes on, steps back to where the right of the company will be on its completion.

The covering serjeant turns to the left, and passing round the left flank of the company, moves by the rear to the right of it.

The leading three mark time, and all the rear sections make a half turn to the pivot flank, (in this case the right,) and come up diagonally into line, turning to their proper

front, and marking time as they successively reach the base, being at the same time very careful not to overstep it.

The supernumeraries, as the movement goes on, incline to their proper places in the company consequent on the change of flanks made by the commander.

All continue marking time until the word "HALT, DRESS," or "FORWARD," is given.

WITHOUT
MARKING TIME,
FRONT FORM
COMPANY.

The company may be formed on the leading three without marking time, by the leading three moving steadily on, while all the rear sections make a half turn as before, and then double up into line, turning to their proper front, and taking up the quick time, as they successively come up.

When from sections of threes right in front line is formed to the front, the commander and covering serjeant (as in file marching) merely slip round the leading three, and thus are at their places in the line.

ON THE
LEADING
THREE, TO THE
RIGHT FORM
COMPANY.

On this command (right being in front) the commander of the company slips round the leading three, and takes post on the right of it.

The covering serjeant runs straight out, and having taken up the distance for the company, faces about, and gives a point for his commander to dress it upon.

The leading three wheels the quarter circle to the right, and then takes *two* paces to its new front and halts.

The rear sections march on until they successively arrive at the outward flank of those last formed, when they wheel the quarter circle, march into line, halt, and take up the dressing.

Eyes front. The covering serjeant returns by the rear to the right of the company.

The rear sections of threes while passing along the rear must not incline to the base, but lead straight out, and make the wheels as angular as possible.

If the company is to be formed to the right about, the covering serjeant turns to his right, and then runs out to give the distant point. The leading three wheels the half circle, takes two paces to its new front, and halts. The rear sections of threes wheel successively as they arrive where the leading three wheeled, and then all goes as before.

The company with left in front is formed to the left or left about in the same manner; but on the command "*Eyes front,*" the covering serjeant keeps the place for his commander, who, being on the left to dress the company, changes, when he has done so, by the rear to his post on the right.

If it be desired to form company to the left about, or to the right about, it will, perhaps, be preferable to wheel the sections of threes to the right or left, and then to order "*TO THE RIGHT,*" or "*TO THE LEFT, FORM COMPANY.*"

If from sections of threes, it be desired to form subdivisions or sections, the instructor of the drill will order "*RIGHT (OR LEFT) TURN—LEFT (OR RIGHT) WHEEL,*" and when in file he will proceed as detailed in the next Section.

Should the telling off by threes leave any files over, they will be placed on the right of the left section of threes, which is always to be complete.

If there is one file over, the front-rank man of it, when threes wheel up, will cover the pivot flank of the section in front of him—his rear rank man covering its reverse flank, and both men locking well up. But if the odd file is a blank one, the reverse flank of the preceding section must necessarily remain uncovered.

If there are two files over, they will wheel as ordered, and cover the outward flanks of the section in front. But

if one of those two files is a blank file, the three men will form a single rank by the two front rank ones covering the flanks, and the rear-rank man stepping up between them.

**S. 20.—Forming Company Subdivisions, Sections,
or Sections of Threes from File Marching.**

**FRONT, FORM
COMPANY.**

The company marching in file (say to the left) is ordered to "FRONT FORM COMPANY," on which the commander who is on the right of the leading file turns to the left, and superintending the wheel, steps back to where the right of the company, will rest.

The covering serjeant turns to the left, and passing round the left flank of the company, marches to his post on the right by the rear.

The leading file marks time; and the rear-rank man of it gradually drops back, and covers his front-rank man.

All the rest turn to the right, (the proper front,) and bringing right shoulders forward, wheel round the pivot file.

The supernumeraries during the wheel make a charge corresponding to that of the commander of the company.

As soon as the company has wheeled, the quarter circle all mark time until the word "HALT, DRESS," or "FORWARD," is given.

When this is done with right in front, the commander of the company and his covering serjeant slip round the leading file, and thus take their proper places on the right. The leading file marks time, and all the rest turn to the left, (the proper front,) and bringing left shoulders forward, thus wheel round the pivot file, the rear-rank man of which gradually drops back, and covers.

To form subdivisions, sections, or sections of threes, from file marching, it is only necessary for the leading files of subdivisions, sections, or sections of threes, (as the case may be,) to mark time while those in the rear turn

and wheel, as explained for the full company. The commander, whether "LEFT" or "RIGHT," is in front in these cases, turns inwards, and steps back during the wheel to the pivot flank of the leading division of the company. Supernumeraries at the same time move to the places they will occupy in the column, if not already there.

ON THE LEADING FILE TO THE RIGHT, FORM COMPANY. On this command, right being in front, the commander of the company slips round the leading file.

The covering serjeant runs straight out, and after taking up the distance for the company, faces about, and gives a point for the commander to dress it upon.

The leading file turns to its right, and the front-rank man of that file, taking a long pace, slips round his rear-rank man, who slightly gives way for that purpose: the file then takes one pace to the front, to clear those in rear of it, and halts: the other files form successively in the same manner on the left of the right file, halting as they do so, and taking up the dressing from the standing flank—the right.

Eyes front. The covering serjeant returns by the rear to the right flank of the company.

ON THE LEADING FILE TO THE RIGHT ABOUT, FORM COMPANY. The only difference between this and forming company to the right, is, that the covering serjeant turns to his right before running out to take up the distance for the company. The leading file wheels to the right about, and then the front-rank man of it slips round the rear-rank man; the file takes one pace to the front, and then all proceeds as before.

Forming company to the left, or left about, (with left in front,) is on the same principle. In forming it to the left, the covering serjeant runs straight out to take up his point. In forming it to the left about, he turns to the left and runs out. In each of these cases the commander of

the company, after he has dressed it from the left, returns by the rear to his post on the right flank.

If the company, right or left in front, has to be formed to the pivot flank, it is only necessary to halt and front it.

S. 21.—*To form to either Flank from Open Column of Subdivisions.*

The company marching in open column of subdivisions is formed to its pivot flank, as explained in SECTION 11.

If (while marching in column of subdivisions right in front) it is to form to its reverse flank, it will be as follows :—

RIGHT
FORWARD,
FORM
COMPANY.

Both subdivision leaders and the covering serjeant change to the right of their respective subdivisions by the rear, and when this is done, the commander of the leading subdivision orders,

*Left Shoulders
Forward.*

The covering serjeant runs out by the front of the leading subdivision, and takes up the distance for the company.

The leading subdivision wheels the quarter circle.

The rear subdivision must gradually incline to the left by the oblique step, in order to be able to march clear of the first. It will, therefore, receive from its own leader the command to oblique in a low tone of voice, and when it has obliqued sufficiently, the word "*Forward.*"

Forward.

The leading subdivision receives this command when it has wheeled the quarter circle, upon which it takes three paces to the front and has the order to

Halt, Dress.

The covering serjeant carefully takes up his point in a line with the halted subdivision.

The men of that subdivision dress from the right.

The other subdivision marches along the rear until it arrives at the left or outward

flank of that which preceded it into line. Its leader then falls to the rear, and gives the same commands as the leading subdivision received. When within one pace of the alignment, he further orders "*Halt, Dress up,*" and commits the dressing of the whole to his commander.

Eyes Front. The covering serjeant returns to the right of the company by the rear.

S. 22.—*The Company moving to the Front to gain Ground to a Flank by a March in Echelon by Sections.*

The company marching to the front receives the command.

SECTIONS LEFT. The left-hand men of sections in the front rank turn in a small degree to the left, and mark time while the sections wheel on them two paces.

FORWARD. This command should be given so that the third pace may be taken direct to the front, which each section has acquired by wheeling up. If not then given, the sections continue to mark time until it is.

While thus marching in oblique echelon to the left, the left of the leading section is the directing flank; but it is a rule in taking ground to a flank in this manner, (as well as when taking ground to a flank by the oblique or diagonal marches), that the commander of the company will not change flanks, but will remain on what will become again the pivot flank when the march to the original front is resumed.

Could the march in echelon be always executed with accuracy, each pivot covering a certain file of his preceding division, at a certain distance, would ensure exactness: but this alone is not to be trusted to, and is to be rather considered as an aid than as an invariable rule; for the unsteady march of one or more divisions, if productive of a shifting of the following one, would in a sensible manner influence the whole.

During this march therefore, pivot men of sections must not attempt to regulate or correct their march by those

files which they covered at the word "FORWARD," but they will dress by and keep the distance of the section which precedes them in echelon from the pivot flank of that section, because in all situations of the wheeled echelon, the oblique distance from flank to flank is equal to the front of the preceding division.

If ground is to be taken to the right, the front-rank right-hand men of sections are the pivot ones who mark time while the others wheel up two paces, &c. In this case, the commander of the company being on the pivot flank of the leading section, is the person who directs the advance.

When sufficient ground has been taken to the flank, the instructor will order—

**FORM
COMPANY.**

The pivot men of sections—the left when marching to the left, and the right when marching to the right—turn to their proper front, and the sections wheel back on them two paces, and dressing by the pivot flank in line, continue to mark time until the word "HALT, DRESS," or "FORWARD," is given.

S. 23.—*To form the Rallying Square.*

This square is used when any small body of troops that have lost the compact formation, such as a company of light infantry at open distance, skirmishing, is threatened by cavalry. The instructor of the drill, therefore, before giving the order to "FORM THE RALLYING SQUARE," will cause the company to unfix bayonets, to break and disperse to a certain distance. At the same time he will place the commander of the company facing the supposed enemy.

FORM THE
RALLYING
SQUARE.

On this command, the men will hasten as fast as possible to the person so posted, fixing bayonets, and ordering arms as they reach him. The first two who come up form on his right and left, facing outwards; the next three place themselves in front of those already posted, facing to the front; and the next three in rear of those first posted, facing to the rear—thus forming a square of three.

The next four men will take post at the several angles; and others, as they come up, will complete the different faces between these angles, which will form a square of five.

Whenever the square is perfected, and others have yet to rally, it will be increased by four men taking post at the angles, and those who follow them filling up the faces until all who were dispersed have come in and formed.

Should then the front of any face be imperfect, it will be filled up and perfected by men stepping up from the rear, and thus shewing an unbroken front.

WHEN THE SQUARE IS TO MARCH.

THE SQUARE WILL MOVE TO THE FRONT. (NEAR, RIGHT OR LEFT.) In order to move with the necessary regularity, the instructor, previous to putting the square in motion, will cause the faces to be dressed, and after the caution, he will give the words,

INWARDS FACE. When (supposing the square is to move to the front) the left face of it will face to the right, the right face to the left, and the rear face to the right about; that is, the different sides of the square will face the shortest way to that direction in which the square is to march, and will step off together on the command "QUICK MARCH."

HALT. The square will halt, and the sides which face inwards again face outwards.

TO RE-FORM THE COMPANY.

REDUCE THE SQUARE. On this caution, two non-commissioned officers will mark the alignment facing the supposed enemy.

QUICK MARCH. The square breaks up, and the men quickly and quietly fall in to their proper places in the company.

S. 24.—*To form Square on either of the Flank Sections.*

If the company, while halted on the march in its compact formation, is threatened by cavalry, it may be ordered (say from the halt) to

FORM SQUARE The right-hand men of sections face to their
ON THE RIGHT right.

SECTION. The sections wheel on their pivot men the
QUICK MARCH quarter circle, and as soon as this is done, the leading section halts without word of command, and the three rear sections close to the front. When the second section has closed on the first, the outward, or (if the section is strong) the two outward files of it face outwards, and the commander of the company, his covering serjeant, and the supernumeraries range themselves in single rank in rear of that section.

The third section closes on the second, and faces about, with the exception of the outward files, which face outwards.

The rear section closes on the rest, and faces about.

The men at the four angles of the square face to their right and left.

If square is to be formed on the left flank section, sections wheel to the left, and then all goes as already laid down. If the square is to be formed while marching in column of sections, the command will be "FORM SQUARE ON THE LEADING SECTION," which will then receive from its leader the command to halt, after which all goes on as before.

TO FORM COLUMN AND LINE FROM SQUARE.

If it be desired to re-form column, the commands will be,

FRONT. The rear sections, the files that faced outwards, and the men at the angles of the square, face to their proper front.

RE-FORM COLUMN. The leading section will stand fast while the three rear ones step back (in slow time) to wheeling distance, and halt as they take it up, without further command.

The commander of the company, the covering serjeant, and the supernumeraries, will move to their places in the column.

If from column, it is required at once to form line on the same ground which the company was on before forming square, the command will be,

RE-FORM LINE. The commander of the company places himself in front of the centre of the leading section, and takes one pace to the front.

The other section leaders drop to the rear.

The front-rank men on the reverse flanks of sections face inwards.

QUICK MARCH. The commander of the company turns towards his men, and superintending the wheel, inclines to the standing flank of the leading section, as the different sections wheel back.

Halt, Dress. As before.

TO RESIST CAVALRY.

PREPARE TO
RECEIVE
CAVALRY.
READY.

If the square is only two or three deep, the front rank only will kneel; but if four deep, the two front ranks will kneel—the first as a front rank, the second as a rear rank; bringing, at the same time, the firelocks to the proper position in front of the right knee. The two standing ranks at the same time will bring their firelocks to the side, and make ready as rear-ranks, the men of the first of the standing ranks carrying off their right feet 6 inches only, instead of 10 inches, as the other rank will do.

FILE FIRING
FROM THE
RIGHT OF FACES.
COMMENCE.

Firing will commence from such of the faces as may be ordered, according to the instructions laid down in the Manual and Platoon.

CEASE FIRING.

After this order, not a shot must be fired. Those who had made ready will half-cock, and all the rest will complete their loading. Each one will shoulder independently.

KNEELING
RANKS WILL
FIRE A VOLLEY.
READY.

They will bring the firelocks to the right side, and cock.

P'SENT.

The firelocks must not be brought suddenly up, but slowly and gradually, so that the men may cover their objects. It will take the time required for three paces of slow march, and the men will pull, as it were, at the fourth pace, and (with a quick motion) bring the firelocks down to the knee again.

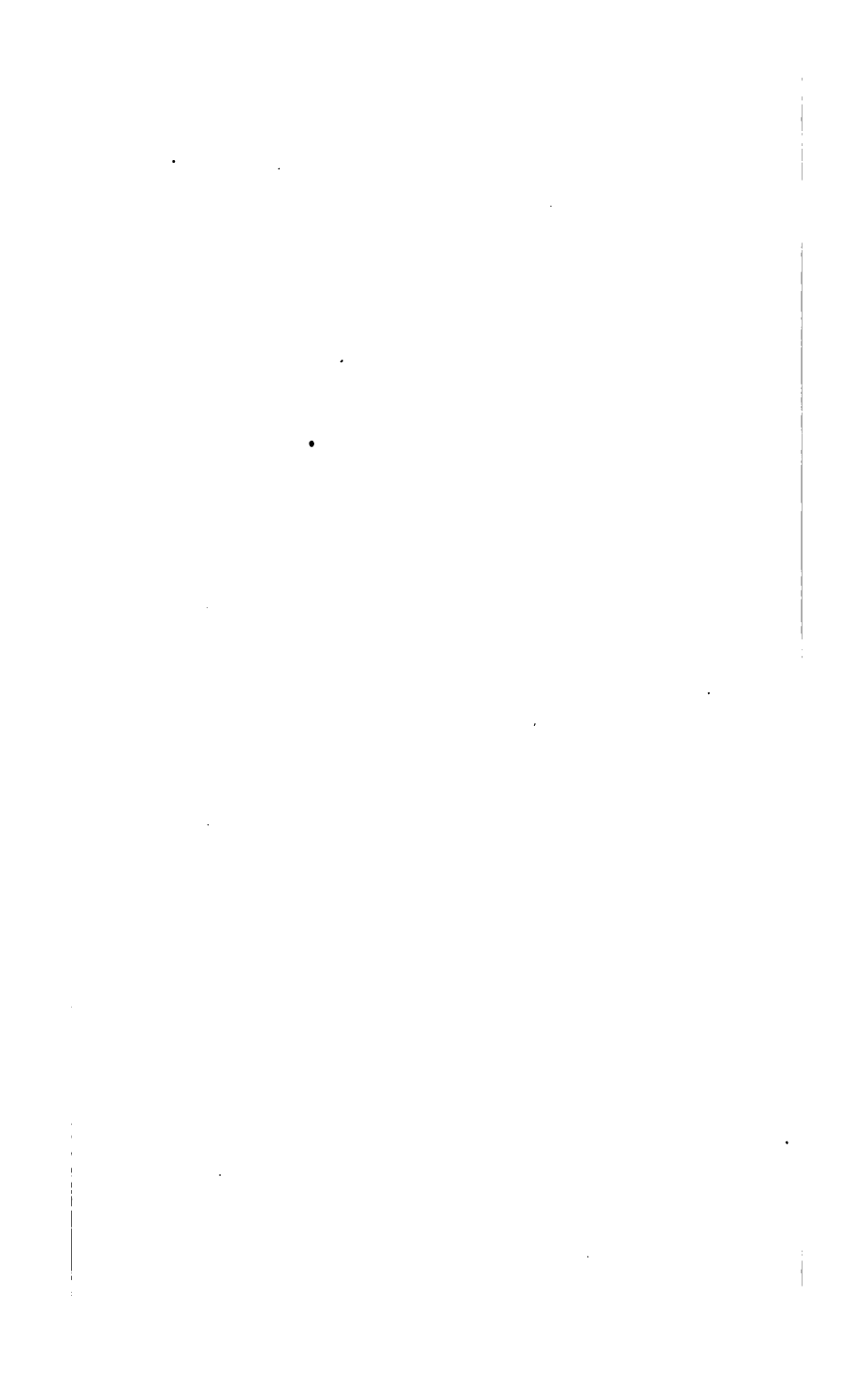
LOAD.

The kneeling ranks will get up and load as front ranks; and allowing one pause of slow time after the ramroads are returned, cast about together, prime, and then shoulder by word of command.

GUARD MOUNTING

AND

RELIEF OF SENTRIES.



GUARD MOUNTING, AND RELIEF OF SENTRIES.

The relieving guard falls in, and after being inspected and proved by its serjeant, is marched off in quick time by the officer in command. When it arrives within about thirty paces of the old guard, (which is drawn up with opened ranks in front of the guard-room,) it changes by command to the slow step, and is formed up and halted facing the old guard. Its ranks are then opened, and both guards (the old guard commencing) alternately and by command,

Present Arms.
Shoulder Arms.
Order Arms.
Stand at Ease.

And the keys (if any) are handed to the senior officer of the relief. The officers then fall out, and the serjeant of the new guard orders

Attention !

and tells off the different reliefs of sentries, by numbering the men front and rear, from right to left, left to right, or in any other way which will prevent their knowing till then in what order they are to go on.

This done, a sufficient number are called out for the first relief, and (if not more than three) formed in a rank entire, with the corporal of the new guard on the right, and the corporal of the old guard in front of the centre. If more than three, they are formed in double rank, with the corporaal of the new guard on the right, covered by the corporal of the old guard, each with arms at the

"*Advance*," in which manner they are always to be held when the men "*carry*." When the men "*support*," the corporals will shift theirs to the fusil "*shoulder*."

The serjeant, examining the men, and noticing that they are clean and fit for duty, orders

Support Arms ;

and if in double rank,

Right (or Left) Face.

As the men face, the corporal of the new guard places himself on the right or left of the leading file, as "*left*" or "*right*," may be in front ; and the corporal of the old guard takes post in front of the front-rank man of that file.

Quick March.

As soon as the relief is marched off, the corporal's command begins. When about fifteen paces from the place where the first sentry is to be posted, he will order

Carry Arms,

and observe that the change is properly executed.

About ten paces from the sentry's post, he will order

Halt.

Sentries—Port Arms.

The sentry No. 1, and the man who is to be relieved, "*port*" simultaneously ; and the former will step up to within one pace of the latter, the corporal of the new guard being on the left of his own man, with the corporal of the old guard leading. The sentries thus stand face to face, and the corporals will do the same by facing inwards, and he of the old guard will order the sentry about to be relieved to give up his orders. This must be clearly and properly done ; but in a low tone of voice, so as not to be overheard even by the relief. Each sentry will then take a side step to the left, and the one going off duty will fall in, facing to the rear, on the spot vacated by the man who relieved him.

The corporal in command will then order

Front.

Both sentries face right about.

Shoulder Arms.

This is also done together.

Support Arms.

The relief, but not the sentry posted, change as ordered.

Quick March.

The relief marches off, and the sentry's duty begins.

When all the sentries of the old guard have been taken off, the corporals change places; he of the old guard taking command, and marching his men back to the guard-room, where they fall in with the guard about to be marched away.

The corporal of the new guard reports to his commander that "The sentries are posted," and "All's well" (or otherwise).

The officers of both guards resume their respective places and commands: the old guard is marched off, and as it is so, the new guard is ordered to

Present Arms.

And after the old guard has passed, to

Shoulder Arms,

Rear Ranks take Close Order—March.

It is then marched on the ground previously occupied by the old guard, and dismissed.

PARTICULAR DUTIES.

Those of the Commander of the Guard.

To read over and explain the orders of the guard to the men, as soon as the old guard has marched off, and to the men of the 1st relief, when they come off duty.

To visit his sentries, with two men as an escort, after the first three reliefs, to see that each understands his orders.

To visit his sentries twice during the night, once before, and once after midnight, with a serjeant, two men, and a drummer. The drummer goes first, carrying a lantern, to examine the sentry-boxes, if necessary; the officer follows him, the serjeant goes next, and the two men last.

To have his guard under arms at retreat beating, tattoo, and reveillé; and to see that all are present, clean, sober, and fit for duty.

To turn the guard out when any one entitled to that compliment is seen approaching; also, in case of fire or other alarm, when funeral parties or other armed bodies pass, and the same at night when receiving grand or visiting rounds.

Those of the Serjeant of the Guard.

To inspect and march off each relief, observing that the men are sober, clean, and fit for duty; also, to examine the men as they come off sentry.

To go the rounds of the sentries with two men, at uncertain hours, during the day and night.

Those of the Corporal of the Guard.

To post the sentries, and see that the orders are properly given up, and properly understood.

To march the men relieved back to the guard-room, and there dismiss them ; then to report to the commander of the guard, that "The sentries are posted," and "All's well" (or otherwise).

Those of the Sentry.

To protect all property entrusted to his care, and implicitly to obey his orders. He is not to converse, loiter, or lounge about, but to move briskly to and fro 10 yards on each side of his post, with arms "*carried*" or "*supported*." When standing at ease, to do so in front of the box with "*ordered arms*," but remaining at the same time perfectly steady and attentive to everything that may be passing around.

In bad weather the sentry is permitted to be inside the box with ordered arms, and in the position of "*Stand at Ease*," but in entering the box he must do so backwards. The only compliment paid while inside, is, that of springing up smartly to "*Attention*." When outside the box, compliments are paid according to rank by "*presenting*," "*carrying*," or "*supporting*," as the case may be.

During the day sentries will "*PRESENT*" to the Royal Family—to the colors of regiments—to field officers, and others of a superior rank in uniform, whether of the army or navy,—to armed bodies commanded by an officer ; and to funeral parties with the corpse, whether commanded by an officer or not.

Sentries will "*CARRY*" to armed bodies commanded by a non-commissioned officer, and to officers in uniform, who being of rank inferior to that above mentioned are not entitled to the higher compliment.

To officers out of uniform they will "*SUPPORT*."

If in front of the guard-room, the sentry, on the approach of an armed body, or any one entitled to have the guard under arms, will call "*GUARD TURN OUT*."

After dark, the only compliment paid to any officer in uniform, no matter of what rank, is a steady "*Carry.*" When sentinels have begun to challenge, no compliment will be paid, but to the grand and visiting rounds.

On active service, sentinels on outposts never pay any compliments.

The sentry must on no account whatever leave his post. Even if taken ill he must not do so, but should pass the word for the serjeant of the guard, who will then have him relieved.

When ordered to challenge, he will, *if not in front of the guard room*, on seeing any one approach his post, and while yet about 30 paces off, say

Halt;

and demand in a loud clear voice,—

Who comes there?

at the same time throwing his firelock to the "*port.*"

On the answer he will say,

Stand ———,

Advance one, and give the countersign,

bringing at the same time his firelock to the "*charge.*" If posted where a sudden rush might be made upon him, he will come to the "*charge,*" instead of the "*port,*" on first demanding, Who comes there?

If the word challenged for be correctly given, the sentry will "*shoulder,*" and say,

Advance ———,

And as the party passes him,—

Pass ———, All's well.

If the party challenged, answers "*Rounds,*" the sentry will demand

What Rounds?

and then proceed as laid down above. When the Rounds pass him he will present arms, and report anything particular that may have occurred, or if "All's well," he will say

Pass ——— Rounds—All's well ;

If the word challenged for be not correct, the sentry will keep the party (no matter whom) off, and call for the serjeant of the guard, taking care, in the meantime, not to allow the man who advanced to get between him and the point of his bayonet.

When double sentries are posted, the front one in challenging will come to the "*charge*," and the rear one to the "*port*."

It sometimes happens that sentries, without having any word given, are ordered to challenge armed bodies. In this case, after the reply, the sentry will say "*Pass —*," but, instead of shouldering, he will, to prevent surprise, remain at the "*port*" until the party has passed, saying, as it does so, "All's well."

A sentry posted *in front of the guard room*, with orders to challenge, will do so in the manner above described, and if the answer is other than "*Rounds*," he will proceed as already laid down.

If the answer be "*Rounds*," he will, after demanding, and being informed, what rounds, come to the charge, and say,—

Stand ——— Rounds.

Guard, Turn out.

and remain at the charge until the guard has turned out, and the serjeant has advanced with two men to challenge the party again. As the serjeant does so, he and his two men will throw their pieces to the "*port*," and come to the "*charge*," as "*One*" advances give to the word. On being satisfied that it is correct, the serjeant will say

Shoulder Arms.

This applies to the two men and the sentry.

Advance ——— Rounds ;

and then he and his two men will quickly take their places in the ranks of the guard, the serjeant reporting to his officer that the word given was correct. The rounds will advance, and as they pass the sentry, he will "*present*," but say nothing, as the report of All's well (or otherwise as may be) will be made by the commander of the guard, who, having opened the ranks as soon as the guard was formed will order, as the rounds come up,

Present Arms,

And, saluting, make his report.

When the rounds have passed, he will dismiss the guard.

From the manner in which the men of a regiment perform Sentry duty, an opinion is often formed of their other military knowledge and capability. It is therefore hoped that the foregoing rules will be studied and followed out, in order that the character of the Honorable Artillery Company may not suffer, or be prejudiced, in any respect, from informality or ignorance on the part of a single member, in the sentry's duty.

REPORT OF THE ARMORY HOUSE GUARD, , day of , 184 .

DETAIL.	Officers.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Number of Sentries		
						by Day.	by Night.	
	HOURS OF VISITING SENTRIES.					Parole.	Countersign.	Signature.
	By Day.		By Night.					
Rounds								
Patrols								
Patrols								

ALL WELL.

Nothing extraordinary has occurred since I mounted this duty. The orders of the guard were read and explained to the guard on mounting, and again when the first relief came in. I visited the sentries as above stated, and found them on the alert, and correct in their orders. The corporal reported that the sentries were posted, and received their orders correctly. I went my rounds at P.M., and A.M., and found all well.

(Signed) _____, H.A.C.

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